

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL AID CO. Y

OMB Approval No. 0348-0043

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction <input type="checkbox"/>		2. DATE SUBMITTED September 12, 2002	Applicant Identifier R - 15
		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY SEP 16 2002	Federal Identifier
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION			
Legal Name: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks		Organizational Unit: Wildlife Division	
Address (give city, county, state, and zip code): PO BOX 200701 1420 E 6th Ave Helena MT 59602-0701 Lewis and Clark County		Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code) Don Childress, Administrator 406-444-2612	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">81 - 0302402</div>		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) A	
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es) A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration Other (specify): _____		A. State H. Independent School Dist. B. County I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning C. Municipal J. Private University D. Township K. Indian Tribe E. Interstate L. Individual F. Intermunicipal M. Profit Organization G. Special District N. Other (Specify) _____	
		9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">15 - 625</div> TITLE: WCRP Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program		11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: Grizzly Bear Conflict Management Utilizing Karelian Bear Dogs and other Preventative Techniques	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): Northwest Montana			
13. PROPOSED PROJECT Start Date: 10-01-02 Ending Date: 12-31-03		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant: 1 - Statewide b. Project: 1 - Statewide	
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?	
a. Federal	\$ 29,775.00	a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">75% 25%</div> DATE _____ b. NO. <input type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	
b. Applicant	\$		
c. State	\$		
d. Local	\$		
e. Other	\$ 9,925.00		
f. Program Income	\$	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
g. TOTAL	\$ 39,700.00		
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.			
a. Type Name of Authorized Representative Bobbi Jean Keeler		b. Title Federal Aid Coordinator	c. Telephone Number 406-444-4756
d. Signature of Authorized Representative 		e. Date Signed Sept 12, 2002	

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Standard Form 424 (Rev. 4-92)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

Chief, Division of Federal Aid

a&f fed-aid\R bear dog AFA.pdf

Approved Effective

OCT 01 2002

9.23.02

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STATE: MONTANA
GRANT NUMBER: R - 15
GRANT TITLE: GRIZZLY BEAR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT UTILIZING
KARELIAN BEAR DOGS AND OTHER PREVENTATIVE
TECHNIQUES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

An environmental assessment of activities covered in this project was deemed unnecessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) since the nature and scope of the activities fall within the guidelines for Categorical Exclusion as published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Volume 62, Number 11 of the Federal Register dated January 16, 1997, page 2381, Section 1.4.B(1) – "Research, inventory, and information collection activities directly related to the conservation of fish and wildlife resources which involve negligible animal mortality or habitat destruction, no introduction of contaminants, or no introduction of organisms not indigenous to the affected ecosystem."

The exceptions to categorical exclusion as listed in Department of Interior Manual 516, DM 2, Appendix 2, dated September 26, 1984, were considered and it was determined that there are no conflicts and they do not preclude use of the categorical exclusion. A completed NEPA Compliance Checklist (FWS Form 3-2185 08/00) is attached as **Appendix A**.

In arriving at the decision for categorical exclusion, the following items were considered. Except where otherwise noted, determinations were made by Glenn Erickson, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP), Wildlife Management Bureau Chief, Wildlife Division, Helena MT, phone 406-444-2612, gerickson@state.mt.us). Please note that no construction or other potentially ground disturbing activities will occur as a result of proposed project.

1. Floodplain Management, E.O. 11988

The project focuses on on-the-ground conflict management of grizzly bears in Montana. The activities undertaken by this project are preemptive in nature and are directed at minimizing conflicts between grizzlies and people. Although some of these activities occur in and along riparian areas within floodplains, the type of activities is restricted to removal of bear attractants, use of aversive conditioning techniques, including karelian bear dogs, and providing information and education to people on how to live with grizzly bears. None of the activities involve ground disturbance. Therefore the project will have no adverse impacts to floodplains.

2. Protection of Wetlands, E.O. 11990

Grizzly bear conflict management activities may occasionally occur in proximity to wetlands. Since the project does not entail ground disturbance, the project will have no adverse impacts to wetlands.

3. Farmland Protection Policy Act, P.L.97098

Grizzly bear conflict management activities may occur in proximity to farmland. Since the project does not entail significant ground disturbance, no adverse impacts to farmlands are anticipated.

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4. Historical and Cultural Preservation (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 470)

Rhoda Lewis, Archaeologist, USFWS, Denver CO (303-236-8145) concurred that the project has no potential to cause effects to historic properties and there are no further obligations under Section 106. See a copy of Ms. Lewis' September 5, 2002, e-mail to Bobbi Keeler, Federal Aid Coordinator, FWP, attached as **Appendix B**.

5. Endangered Species Act of 1973

The species considered are listed below:

**Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, Candidate Species, and
Proposed Critical Habitat – List Updated November 8, 2001**

MONTANA

<u>Status/Common Name</u> (Species name)	<u>Range</u>
E – Black-footed Ferret (<u>Mustela nigripes</u>)	Prairie-dog complexes; Eastern Montana
E – Gray Wolf (<u>Canis lupus</u>)	Forests; Western Montana
T – Grizzly Bear (<u>Ursus arctos horribilis</u>)	Alpine/subalpine coniferous forest; Western Montana
T – Canada Lynx (<u>Lynx canadensis</u>)	(contiguous U.S. population) Western Montana – montane spruce/fir forest
C – Black-tailed Prairie Dog (<u>Cynomys ludovicianus</u>)	Short grass prairie; Eastern Montana
E – Eskimo Curlew (<u>Numenius borealis</u>)	Short grass prairie; migrant Statewide
E – Whooping Crane (<u>Grus americana</u>)	Wetlands; migrant Statewide
E – Least Tern (<u>Sterna antillarum</u>)	Yellowstone, Missouri Rivers sandbars, beaches; Eastern Montana
T – Bald Eagle (<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>)	Forested riparian; Statewide
T – Piping Plover (<u>Charadrius melodus</u>)	Missouri River sandbars, alkaline beaches; Northeastern Montana.

Proposed Critical Habitat: Alkali lakes in Sheridan County; sandbar and reservoir shoreline in Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt and Valley Counties

PT - Mountain Plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	Eastern Montana - short grass prairie
C - Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	Wetlands and riparian ecosystems; migrant Statewide.
E - Pallid Sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>)	Bottom dwelling; Yellowstone, Missouri Rivers
E - White Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>)	(Kootenai River population) -- Bottom dwelling; Kootenai River
T - Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	(Columbia River Basin and St. Mary – Belly River populations) West of Continental Divide in Clark Fork, Flathead, Kootenai River basins; East of Continental Divide in Glacier National Park and Blackfeet Indian Reservation – cold water rivers and lakes
C - Sturgeon Chub (<i>Hybopsis gelida</i>)	Lower Yellowstone, Powder and Missouri Rivers
C - Sicklefin Chub (<i>Hybopsis meeki</i>)	Yellowstone and Lower Missouri Rivers
C - Arctic Grayling (<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>)	(Fluvial population) Southwest Montana - Big Hole River
C - Warm Spring Zaitzevian Riffle Beetle (<i>Zaitzevia thermae</i>)	Gallatin County - warm springs
T - Water Howellia (<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>)	Wetlands; Swan Valley, Lake and Missoula Counties-
T - Ute Ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)	River meander wetlands; Jefferson, Madison, Beaverhead and Gallatin Counties
T – Spalding's Catchfly (<i>Silene spaldingii</i>)	Upper Flathead River drainage and Tobacco Valley – open grasslands with rough fescue or bluebunch wheatgrass
C - Slender Moonwort (<i>Botrychium lineare</i>)	Montane and glacier meadows; Glacier National Park

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Status

E – Endangered

T – Threatened

PE - Proposed Endangered

PT - Proposed Threatened

C – Candidate

T&E P&C list MT.doc

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Additional information about the proposed grant activities in relation to potential impacts on federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species in Montana is provided below. Most of the information was extracted from a more detailed analysis included in the six-year grant extensions for statewide management projects approved in June 2000: F-113-R, Statewide Fisheries Management Program; E-6, Endangered Wildlife Program; E-7, Statewide Endangered Fishes (Pallid) Program; and W-154-R, Statewide Wildlife Management Program. The principal preparers of the document were: Ken McDonald, FWP, Fisheries Division, Special Projects Bureau Chief, 406-444-7409; A. Dood, FWP, Wildlife Division, Endangered Species Biologist, 406-994-6433; Dennis Flath, FWP, Wildlife Division, Nongame Coordinator, 406-994-6354; and Bonnie Heidel, formerly the Botanist with the Natural Resource Information System, 406-444-3019.

This proposed project was reviewed on September 6, 2002, by USFWS endangered species biologist Lori Nordstrom of the USFWS Helena field office (406-449-5225 ext. 208). She informed Glenn Erickson, Montana FWP, of her opinion that this project will not have detrimental impacts on any threatened, endangered or candidate species.

ENDANGERED, THREATENED AND CANDIDATE FISHES

Bull trout (*Columbia River Basin population*) occur only west of the Continental Divide in tributaries to the Columbia River and the St. Mary-Belly population of **Bull trout** (*St. Mary - Belly River population*) is entirely within the boundaries of the Blackfeet Reservation and Glacier National Park. Both populations are within the project area, but activities conducted will have no impact to Bull trout.

White sturgeon (*Kootenai River population*) have been found only in the Kootenai River drainage west of the Continental Divide, and none are thought to currently exist in Montana. Therefore, white sturgeon will not be affected by the project.

Pallid sturgeon are found in sandy-bottomed, fast flowing sections of the Missouri and lower Yellowstone Rivers in Montana. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact pallid sturgeon.

Sturgeon chub are found in sections of the Missouri and lower Yellowstone rivers, in the same areas as pallid sturgeon. In a 12-month petition finding made on April 10, 2001, the USFWS determined that listing the sturgeon chub was not warranted and should not be considered a candidate species. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact sturgeon chub.

Sicklefin chub are found in sections of the Missouri and lower Yellowstone Rivers, in the same areas as pallid sturgeon. In a 12-month petition finding made on April 10, 2001, the USFWS determined that listing the sicklefin chub was not warranted and should not be considered a candidate species. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact sicklefin chub.

Arctic grayling (*fluvial population*) are native to the Big Hole River in western Montana. Recovery efforts are ongoing on the Big Hole River and reintroduction efforts are proceeding in the Ruby, Sun, Madison, Beaverhead, and upper Missouri River drainages. Activities conducted under this project will not be conducted in a manner that could affect arctic grayling.

PROPOSED, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED BIRDS

Bald eagles occur in riparian habitats associated with the state's major waterways. Activities conducted under this project will not be conducted in a manner that could affect bald eagles.

Eskimo curlew have not been observed in Montana for many years, and none of the activities conducted under the auspices of this project could have any impact on curlews if they were again sighted in Montana.

Interior least tern occur in eastern Montana, which is the western-most portion of the interior group's range. Montana's population nests on the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam, Fort Peck Lake in Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, and on the lower portion of the Yellowstone River system. Rare sightings have occurred near Culbertson and at Canyon Ferry Reservoir. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact interior least tern.

The known major populations of **Mountain plover** in Montana are associated with prairie dog colonies, although they have been found in other suitable, short-grass habitats. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact this species.

Piping plover are found in northeastern Montana at Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Nelson Reservoir, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge, alkali wetlands, and the Missouri River (below Fort Peck Reservoir). Primary nesting sites occur along unvegetated beaches and shorelines of rivers, and lakes free of human disturbance. Alkali lakes in Sheridan County and sandbar and reservoir shoreline in Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt and Valley Counties have been proposed as possible critical habitats. Recovery plans have established guidelines to assist in preserving piping plover habitat. These management plans include partial to complete beach closures to pedestrian or vehicular traffic during breeding season, predator controls (exclosure of nesting sites), pet restrictions in nesting areas, and a combination of public education and law enforcement. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact this species.

Whooping cranes have been observed in western Montana, where they have spent summers at Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. The type of activities conducted under this project will not affect whooping cranes.

Yellow-billed cuckoo populations occurring in a Distinct Population Segment west of the continental divide have been found to be "warranted but precluded" for listing in USFWS July 18, 2001, 12-month finding. Grizzly bear conflict management that will take place under the auspices of this project will not be conducted in a manner that would result in any negative impacts on the yellow-billed cuckoo.

ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND CANDIDATE MAMMAL SPECIES

The **black-footed ferret** is currently restricted to a few isolated reintroduction sites in Montana (CMR Refuge, Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, and the "40 complex" on BLM lands in South Phillips County). These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact this species.

The **Canada lynx** occurs in forested areas of the western third of Montana, which is within the project area. Grizzly bear conflict management that will take place under the auspices of this project will not be conducted in a manner that would result in any negative impacts on the Canada lynx.

The **gray wolf** is present in the western half of Montana, with the greatest wolf densities occurring in the northwest corner of the state and in southwestern Montana, in association with Yellowstone National Park. Grizzly bear conflict management that will take place under the auspices of this project will not be conducted in a manner that would result in any negative impacts on the gray wolf.

The **grizzly bear** inhabits mountainous habitats of western and southwestern Montana. Grizzly bear conflict management activities conducted under this project focus on preemptive measures to reduce or minimize conflicts between grizzly bear and people. The use of Karelian bear dogs and other aversive conditioning techniques are conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service permit (copy enclosed as **Appendix C**). All activities are conducted in a manner that would not impact grizzly bear populations.

The **swift fox** is no longer included on the candidate list. Swift fox are documented to occur in north central Montana near the border with Saskatchewan as well as scattered reports throughout central and eastern Montana. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact this species.

The **black-tailed prairie dog** was listed as a candidate species (warranted but precluded) in February 2000. These populations are outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact this species.

THREATENED PLANTS

Ute ladies-tresses', Water howellia, and Spaulding's catchfly are not located west of the Continental Divide. Grizzly bear conflict management that will take place under the auspices of this project will not be conducted in a manner that would result in any negative impacts to these species.

In Montana the **slender moonwort** occurs only in Glacier National Park. Grizzly bear conflict management that will take place under the auspices of this project will not be conducted in a manner that would result in any negative impacts to these species.

CANDIDATE INSECT SPECIES

A single record exists for **American burying beetle** in Montana during the early 1900s along Beaver Creek in Hill County, but this specimen has not been verified and no observations of the species have been recorded since that time. This record is outside of the project area, and therefore activities conducted will not impact this species.

The warm springs Zaitzevian riffle beetle is found in a warm springs creek in Gallatin County just outside Bozeman. No grizzly bear conflict management activities will be conducted at that site therefore, no negative impacts to this species will occur.

6. Environmental Justice, E.O. 11987

The proposed project will not have a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes.

7. State Clearinghouse, E.O. 12372

The proposed project was not submitted to the State Clearinghouse for a 30-day review because Montana has discontinued the requirement for State Clearinghouse review.

8. Assurances

The Department will comply with all applicable federal requirements. The Statement of Assurances has previously been submitted for this federal fiscal year.

9. Additional Environmental Considerations

Project work will not require preparation of a MEPA environmental assessment as grant activities fall under an excluded activity (data collection) described in the Administrative Rules of Montana, Section 12.2.430 (5)(d).

PROJECT STATEMENT

I. Need

Grizzly bears are classified as a threatened species in Montana under the Endangered Species Act. Under Montana statutes grizzly bears are classified as a big game species and also as Montana's official "state animal". Grizzlies are a popular symbol of Montana and its unique wildlife heritage.

A significant portion of the Yellowstone ecosystem lies in Montana and has 400-600 or more grizzlies. The Cabinet-Yaak has a small but increasing number of bears – estimated at ≥ 25 bears. The Northern Continental Divide grizzly bear population is in northwest Montana, which current estimates suggest is the largest grizzly bear population in the contiguous United States, around 800 (Dood et al. 1985). Montana offers the best opportunity to study a sizeable North American grizzly bear population outside of Alaska or Canada that coexists with humans in an

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area managed intensively for multiple resources. Commercially important activities that occur include logging, mining, oil and gas development, grazing and recreation.

In addition, these areas are experiencing an increasing human population and associated development pressures at the same time the grizzly population is increasing. The future of the bear depends on our effectively understanding and managing human/bear conflicts.

This project focuses on on-the-ground conflict management for grizzly bears in Montana and includes incorporation of proven preventative solutions into management through revisions to the N.W. Montana Grizzly Bear Management Plan. The goal is to provide for coexistence of humans and bears by preventing and reducing conflicts. The project uses education of the public, agency personnel, and specialized Karelian Bear Dogs (KBDs) trained by Wind River Bear Institute, in combination with aversive conditioning tools such as rubber bullets and on-site releases, to shape correct bear behavior. Many of the activities of this project are preemptive in nature and all are directed at minimizing conflicts between grizzlies and people. Prevention – and management – of bear/human conflict situations are critical to a favorable public perception of grizzly bears, long-term support for grizzlies, and ultimately, maintenance of grizzly recovery.

II. Objective

To develop long-term solutions for bear-human conflicts so that initial or subsequent conflicts are prevented, by teaching humans and bears correct behaviors and through incorporation of preventative solutions in management plans.

III. Expected Results and Benefits

In the face of increasing bear populations, full implementation of the grizzly bear conflict management program has become even more pivotal to the long-term prospects of grizzly recovery. Relocation of problem animals has proven to be minimally effective, and has become less and less a viable option as available habitat is fully occupied by grizzlies. Recent experience with use of Karelian bear dogs in combination with other tools such as red pepper spray, rubber bullets, and on-site trap releases to modify bear behavior so problem bears do not need to be relocated or destroyed indicates that it is a viable approach to dealing with many of the grizzly bear / human conflict situations. Additionally, classroom, group and on-site education of the public and homeowners to eliminate or secure attractants at the site of conflict or potential conflict, and fostering of early reporting of problems with bears will lead to a reduction in future human/ bear conflicts. This project will result in incorporation of preventative techniques into management plans and allow use of these techniques in a broader area of Montana and expand the personnel available to implement these techniques. Thus, the benefits will be realized over a larger area of western Montana.

IV. Approach

This project incorporates a noninvasive approach teaching bears and the public correct behaviors. This requires the "partnering" of 4 components: Bears, Agencies, the Public, and Bear Conflict Teams (contracted with Wind River Bear Institute (WRBI) working together. The training of bears involves:

1. Attractants eliminated or secured if possible;
2. Consistent aversive conditioning with positive reinforcement for correct behaviors;
3. Consistent monitoring after initial lesson has been applied; and
4. Consistent follow-up or "booster work" applied to reinforce lesson.

Proper training always includes the other 3 components working together. These are specialized agency personnel that are knowledgeable and experienced in bear conflict prevention and resolution techniques and working with Karelian Bear Dogs, working with experienced WRBI conflict specialists and Karelian Bear Dogs and the public.

WRBI contracts their experienced team of biologists and highly trained KBDs to work as partners with FWP. The 2 partners then work closely with the bears and the public to prevent bear problems and their reoccurrence. The project utilizes the KBDs in combination with other tools such as red pepper spray, rubber bullets, and on-site trap releases to modify bear behavior so that problem bears do not need to be relocated or destroyed. The WRBI KBD team is the only such team in the world that is trained to teach bears to change undesirable behaviors. These tools are presented to bears in a POSITIVE learning environment where the bears learn to prefer the correct behaviors through recognizing and avoiding human boundaries much as they would the personal space or boundaries of a dominant bear. Lessons are consistent and understandable so that bears remain flexible and unharassed. The project builds on the way that bears normally live and learn in the wild.

One of the most important components of the project is that the public is educated and involved in preventing and resolving conflicts. This happens through classroom, group and on-site education where personnel work directly with homeowners to eliminate or secure attractants at the site of conflict or potential conflict, and to develop an understanding of the project that produces early reporting of problems with bears. This work includes but is not limited to education of county and city governments to utilize bear-proof dumpsters and securing pet foods, horse feed, bird feeders, and orchard fruits.

Experience with these techniques in nearly 200 cases annually since 1996 in Montana has resulted in many of the bears worked remaining alive in the wild; no bears worked have been injured; and no dogs have been injured. Not only has the public responded by cleaning up bear attractants, but also they have provided early and increased reports of bear problems because they understand that reporting will not lead to removal or destruction of the bears.

Implementation by management will be insured through incorporation of preventative techniques into revision of the N.W. Montana Grizzly Bear Management Plan.

Relationship to Existing Efforts

Activities to be conducted under this Grant will supplement, but not duplicate, activities being done under W-154-R, Statewide Wildlife Program and E-6, Section Six program. This WCRP grant will allow FWP to conduct grizzly bear conflict management activities, including the use of Karelian bear dogs in areas and locations not currently worked. Contract to Wind River Bear Institute to add staff in addition to P-R and Section Six funded staff will be necessary to cover the expanded geographic area and work hours.

(FWP Region Four) areas of western Montana. A map indicating the general areas where activities will occur is attached as **Appendix D**.

VI. Schedule

USFWS review/approval of grant and grant agreement	October 1, 2002
Field Application of Techniques	Fall (Oct – Nov. 2002) Spring (May – June, 2003)
Revision of N. W. Mt Mgmt. Plan	Oct., 2002 – June 2003
Report Writing & Data analysis	July – October 2003
Submission of final report and revised conflict plan	December 2003
Grant closeout	December 31, 2003

VII? Project Managers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location, Phone, Email</u>
Glenn Erickson	Wildlife Mgmt Bureau Chief 406-444-2612 gerickson@state.mt.us	Helena
Arnold Dood	Endangered Species Biologist 406-994-6433 adood@montana.edu	Bozeman
Jim Williams	Wildlife Manager 406-751-4585 jwilliams@state.mt.us	Kalispell
Graham Taylor	Wildlife Manager 406-454-5860 gtaylor@state.mt.us	Great Falls

VIII? Cost Summary

Estimated Costs:		
Contract with WRBI and FWP Bear Specialist Operations(WCRP)		\$17,500
NW MT Management Plan Revision (WCRP)		\$ 7,500
FWP Foundation Grant to WRBI Base (Private Cash Match)		\$ 9,925
	Total Direct	\$34,925
	Plus Indirect (19.1%) on Fed Share	<u>4,775</u>
	Total	\$39,700

Proposed Funding

	Federal Share (75%)	Non-Fed Match* (25%)	Total
Direct Costs:	\$25,000	\$9,925	\$34,925
Plus Indirect @ 19.1%	<u>\$ 4,775</u>		<u>\$ 4,775</u>
Total	\$29,775	\$9,925	\$39,700

*Non-Fed Match = private funds (cash) for WRBI support from the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation

IX? **Relation to Other Federal Projects**

E-6 Endangered Wildlife Program
W-154-R Statewide Wildlife Management Program.

APPENDICES

- A - NEPA Compliance Checklist (FWS Form 3-2185 08/00)
- B - Section 106 Concurrence e-mail correspondence from Rhoda Lewis, USFWS
- C - USFWS Permit – Human/Bear Conflict Management Activities
- D - Map indicating general locations of fieldwork

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